न्यायालयों के लिए कम्प्यूटर की सुविधायें

5.11. **कुमारी आलिया :**
श्री अजीत जोगी :

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यायालयों में अत्याधुनिक कम्प्यूटर सुविधायें प्रदान किए जाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री, साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उच्च न्यायालयों के परामर्श से मामलों का शीघ्र निपटारा सुकर बनाने के लिए, न्यायालयों में कंम्प्यूटरों और अन्य आधुनिक इलैक्ट्रानिक उपस्कर लगाने की साध्यता की संवीक्षा करे मूलतः इस बाबत विनिश्चिय राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों को करना है ।

भारत सरकार उच्चतम न्यायालय में कंप्यूटर तकनीक आरंभ करने के लिए सैद्धांतिक रूप से सहमत हो गई है । उच्चतम न्यायालय में नेशनल इन्फार्मेटिक सैन्टर ने तीन सुपर ए. टी 386 कंप्यूटर प्रणाली उपलब्ध कर दी है । उच्चतम न्यायालय में और कंप्यूटरीकरण किए जाने के संबंध में विनिश्चिय उच्चतम न्यायालय को स्वयं करना है ।

Guidelines from CBDT to the Assessing Officers

512. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what are the guidelines from the CBDT to the assessing officers to avoid misuse of Section 143(1) (a) of Income Tax Act which causes unnecessary harassment to the tax payers in view of the fact that demarcation between *prima facie* inadmissible and 'Inadmissible' items is very minute?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): The Central Board of Direct Taxes had issued Instruction No. 1814 on 4th April 1989, clarifying certain points relating to *prima-facie* adjustments 1989 to be made u|s 143 (1) (a) of the Income-tax Act. The word "*Prima facie*" were defined and the officials were told that only patent, obvious and apparent items should be adjusted u|s 143(1) (a). This definition was given in order to avoid causing harassment to tax payers.

2. It may also be mentioned that the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services working under the C.B.D.T. had brought out a booklet illustrating certain points to be covered while making *prima facie* adjustments u|s 143(1) (a) of the Income-tax Act.

3. Besides, an assessee aggrieved by an adjustment under the provisions of section 143(1) (a) of the Act is entitled to make an application for rectification u|s 154 of the Act.

Steps to deal with corrupt judges

513. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 443 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th August, 1990 and state what decisions were taken at the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in August|September 1990 to deal with the corruption cases against judges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY): In the Joint Conference of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts presided by the Chief Justice of India held on 31st August and 1st and 2nd September, 1990, the following procedure was agreed upon in

the matter of complaints against judges:—

"The Chief Justice of the High Court has the competence to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of his court and when he receives any, he would look into it for finding out if it deserves to be closely looked into. Where he is satisfied that the matter requires to be examined, he shall have facts ascertained in such manner as he considers appropriate keeping the nature of allegations in view and if he is of the opinion that the matter is such that it should be reported to the Chief Justice of India he shall do so.

The Chief Justice of India shall act in a similar manner in regard to complaints relating to conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and in regard to conduct of Chief Justices of the High Courts.

On the basis of the facts ascertained the Chief Justice of High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be shall take such appropriate action as may be considered proper keeping the interests of the judiciary as the paramount consideration.

RBI Study on Tea Industry

514. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a study conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, India will have to import tea for domestic consumption if tea production does not pick up;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to increase tea production; and

(c) what specific steps NABARD propose to take on a longterm basis for tea plantation in non-traditional areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is fully conscious of the situation that there is a need to increase tea production so as to meet the rising domestic consumption as well as to generate adequate exportable surplus for earning valuable foreign exchange for the country. For increasing tea production and processing capacities, Tea Board is providing financial assistance to the tea industry through its various development Schemes. Tea Board also provides financial assistance for expansion of tea cultivation in non traditional areas such as Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur Meghalaya and Mizoram. In order to improve the productivity of small tea gardens various special schemes have been launched by the Tea Board.

(c) The details regarding the NABARD's proposal are being ascertained.

नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन द्वारा कपड़े का वार्षिक उत्पादन

515. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन कंट्रोल के कपड़े का भी उत्पादन करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, ऐसे कपड़े का कुल कितना वार्षिक उत्पादन हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कपड़ा केवल आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को बेचने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और यह कपड़ा कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को सप्लाई करने के लिए वर्तमान में क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं ?